The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 27

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.
One Square,	$ 1 50	$ 2 25	$ 3 00	$ 3 75	$ 4 50	$ 5 25
Two Squares,	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50
Three Squares,	4 50	6 75	9 00	11 25	13 50	15 75
Four Squares,	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00
Five squares,	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25
Six Squares,	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
Seven Squares,	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75
Eight Squares,	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00
Nine Squares,	13 50	20 25	27 00	33 75	40 50	47 25
Ten Squares,	15 00	22 50	30 00	37 50	45 00	52 50
Eleven Squares,	16 50	24 75	33 00	41 25	49 50	57 75
Twelve Squares,	18 00	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00
One-half Column	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00
One Column,	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	120 00	140 00

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

tf W. P. CANADAY.

FLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington.—Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call

may 21 tf W. P. CANADAY.

Hon. W. P. Canaday went on a flying trip to Raleigh on last Monday night.

The celebrated city case was taken up in the Supreme Court the early part of this week.

An amateur dramatic company has been started in our city. The company proposes to give an entertainment soon.

Old and young Wilmington are beginning to get impatient for a summer trip or a ramble from the dull and sultry precincts of the city.

Much important news, regarding Republican local politics, is necessarily left out of this issue owing to the absence from the city of the Associate Editor.

The prizes of the last regatta of the Carolina Yacht Club were rewarded on last Tuesday night, the first prize to the Rosa and the second to the Little Walter.

The Independent Order of Good Templars had a ball and festival at Temperance Hall on Wednesday night which proved to be a very enjoyable affair. Dancing was kept up until past midnight. We are happy to learn that the Order realized a handsome sum of money on the occasion.

The firing of the Second Baptist Church, situated on 6th between Church and Castle sts., took place Wednesday by several mischievous white boys, The Fifth Ward Bucket Company extinguished the flames, thereby preventing any material damage.

A water tank situated on top of one of the buildings in Car's Block gave way on Wednesday evening to the pressure of the water, and several hundred gallons of the liquid came down with a rush, breaking a stable and buggy which were on the ground just below. A young man narrowly escaped being hurt.

SUPREME COURT.—Below we give a list of the cases heard in the Supreme Court on Tuesday:

Bladen county: Duncan McFadgen et al. vs. John T. Council et al. Continued.

Onslow county: P. A. and L. W. Humphrey, Ex'rs., vs. R. W. Ward, Ex't., et al. Continued by consent of counsel.

Robeson county: Wiley B. Fort, Adm'r., vs. W. J. Brown, Ex'r. Dismissed for want of case.

Robeson county: Alex. S. Rowland vs. Thomas J. Jones. Argued.

Columbus county: Leonard M. Long vs. Henry J. Long et al. Argued.

Brunswick county: State vs. John Patterson. Argued. D. D. McBryde et al., vs. John Patterson. Argued.

CITY CASE.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

[Special to the Post.]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 17, 1875.

The city case was argued yesterday and to-day by Judge Russell. The council for the gerrymanders is now speaking.

The Republicans held a caucus in the Commons Hall yesterday, Mayor Canaday presiding. Resolutions were passed in favor of the immediate adjournment of the Convention in case the Republicans have control. C.

St. Marks Church is to be consecrated on Friday, the 18th inst. Services to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. All are respectfully invited to attend.

In the Regatta, which took place on last Friday evening, the Rosa won the first prize and the Little Walter the second. The yawlboat race was exceedingly interesting and was viewed by a great number of spectators. In this race the Schr. Ben's yawl won on the first day, and the Schr. Mary Wheeler's yawl won on the second day.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A colored man named Perry Turner, aged about 40 years, was instantly killed by lightning in this city on Tuesday evening at about 7 o'clock. It seems that the deceased was quietly seated in his house, when the lightning struck the chimney and passed through it, and from thence into the room where the deceased was sitting very near the fire place.

Send for a free specimen copy of the splendid mammoth double sheet SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CHRONICLE, an able, spicy and fearless paper. It always contains complete and reliable market, mining and stock reports; also a valuable agricultural department specially prepared by an experienced editor. Full of valuable information of the Pacific Coast. It is only $3 40 a year, postage free, in advance. in currency.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Hewlett was on last Saturday notified, and on Sunday repaired to Masonboro sound where he held an inquest on the remains of Caroline Hall, a colored woman aged about 75 years. The following was elicited: This colored woman was found speechless on Tuesday evening, by her husband on his return home from work, was carried into the house and died during the night. The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from heart disease or some other natural cause.

The June number of THE REPUBLIC magazine, published at Washington, D. C., at $2 00 per year, is one of the best yet published. The spicy article on Society at the South, the ones on Romish Designs in America, Tammany, Building Associations, Elements of Wealth in the South, The Civil Service Experiment, and Joshua R. Giddings, make the June number alone worth a year's subscription. Send for a specimen number, or better still, subscribe for the magazine. The Fourth Volume closes with the June number.

In answer to the question of D. S., we will say that if Governor Brogden appoints any one else than a true and tried Republican he will not be the representative of the party that elected him to his present office. But we know enough about the Chief Executive of this State to know that no weak-kneed Republican or "wishy-washy" Democrat will receive any appointment from him. We know nothing, however, about Mr. Humphrey's politics, and as to that we shall have to leave it for D. S. to inform the public.

There is one thing more we are opposed to in this matter, and that is for the President of a State road fighting Wilmington, when he knows that this city pays one-twentieth of all the taxes of the State. This, we have been reliably informed, Mr. L. W. Humphrey is in the habit of doing; if it is not so we will be pleased to make the correction, for it is a matter of great interest to Wilmington tax payers.

KILLING OF A COLORED MAN.—On last Friday morning a colored man named Charles Jackson, aged about 25 years, was discovered lying dead near the corner of Market and South Water streets, his body having the evidence that he came to his death by violent means. Coroner Hewlett was notified who proceeded at once to empanell a jury to inquire into the cause of the death of Charles Jackson. The Coroners Jury met at 10 o'clock, at the house of deceased, where the body had been carried, owing to the immense crowd which thronged the streets in the vicinity of the body rendering it impossible to hold the investigation at that place. Several witnesses were examined, eliciting facts regarding the affair, of which we give an outline:

Ransom McMillan, also a colored man and the brother-in-law of the deceased, testified that he, Albert Thomson, also colored, and Charles Jackson, the deceased, were all out on a serenade on Thursday night, and that they went down to Gilbert's barroom, situated on Water between Dock and Market sts., at about 11 o'clock that night. They serenaded outside and were invited in to take a drink by William Jackson *alias* C. P. Snow a white man who was barkeeper. They went in and after taking a drink were engaged by Jackson *alias* Snow to go serenading for his benefit. They went, accompanied by the barkeeper, and after serenading two houses for his benefit, he returned to the barroom and they continued serenading, finally returning to the barroom at about half past three o'clock, and met officer Martin, of the police force, and a white man named James W. Burgess standing at the door.—They went in and were invited by the barkeeper to take a drink, after which they played a tune by request. About that time Burgess steped up and asked them what they would charge to play from then until day. Before he, the witness, who was leader in the band in which the deceased and Albert Thomson were performers, could answer, the deceased spoke up saying, he would charge $2 50; Burgess said he was not talking to the deceased, he was talking to the leader; from that the lie was was passed, and the barkeeper jumping up from behind the bar, said he did not want any fighting in there, and he came around and caught deceased by the throat, and he, Burgess and deceased all went out towards the door in a scuffle and went out the door; when they were gone a short time the report of a pistol was heard and in a little while the barkeeper and Burgess returned the former complaining about his fingers being bit or cut; witness and Albert Thomson, then went out and discovered the dead body of deceased, and came back again to the bar and charged either Burgess or the barkeeper with having killed Charles Jackson, the deceased; they said "what Charley?" And said the pistol must have been fired across the river; they then had Burgess, who was walking, off arrested.

Albert Thomson, the other musician, testified almost substantially in accord with the above.

James M. Cowan, a night watchman, was sworn and testified to hearing the pistol fire, and walking down towards Gilbert's bar and passing a man standing at the gun on the corner of Market and water streets, a short distance from where the body was found. After reaching the bar room he came back and found the body.

Dr. D. M. Buie, who made a *post mortem* examination of deceased testified to having found two wounds upon the deceased, either of which would have killed him.

The balance of the testimony we do not publish, it not being important.

James W. Burgess and William Jackson *alias* Caleb P. Snow, were committed, and on Monday the case of Burgess had a lengthy examination before Mayor Canaday, after which the prisoner was committed to jail, bail being refused, to answer the charge of murder at the next term of the Superior Court.

On last Tuesday William Jackson *alias* C. P. Snow, had an examination before Justice Moore, after which he was by order of the court committed to jail to answer the charge of murder at the next term of the Superior Court.

The remains of Charles Jackson the deceased were interred on last Saturday.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met at 10 o'clock a. m. on last Tuesday.

Present—James Wilson, Chairman; J. G. Wagner, A. H. Morris and Stacy VanAmringe.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the Board took a recess until 3 p. m.

The adjourned session of the Board met at 3 o'clock.

Present—James Wilson, Chairman; J. G. Wagner, A. H. Morris, Stacy VanAmringe and D. Nixon.

Messrs. T. M. Gardner and Jesse J. Cassidey having asked for further time to hand in the tax lists, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Cassidey and Gardner have until Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1875, to give in the tax lists of Wilmington township as equalized and amended.

The report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges was received and ordered on file.

Application from Henry C. Glemeyer for license to retail spirituous liquors was granted.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to examine the matter of Index books transcribed by J. H. Smyth by order of the Chairman, and also the amount received by him for said work to date, and that the committee report on the 23d inst.

Ordered, That a physician be employed to attend the out-door poor of the county, and that the Chairman advertise for sealed proposals for the furnishing, for one year, of such medical attention; and that the proposals be opened on the 23d inst.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 10 a. m.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 12, 1875.

DEAR POST:—There is great excitement in Goldsboro to know who Gov. Curtis H. Brogden is going to appoint as Directors of the A. C. & N. C. railroad, between the Thomas men and Humphrey men. The Thomas men claim that Governor Brogden should appoint none but strict Republicans, and those who are not afraid to speak their opinions on all political questions, while the Humphrey men claim it solely on personal grounds. I hope the Chief Executive will be true to his party, and appoint true and tried Republicans—show to the people of the old North State that he has the backbone to do right, and his enemies will respect him for it. We would like your opinion on this question; you have the backbone to say your piece on everything concerning the party. What say you? Speak out. Yours, D. S.

To The People!

ROOMS REPUBLICAN EX. COM.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
June 5th, 1875.

A few political wire-pullers of the Democratic party have succeeded in forcing upon the People of this State a Constitutional Convention, against the will of a large majority of the voters thereof. In order that they might more successful force down the bitter pill, they have sugar-coated it with *Restrictions* in regard to the Homestead, Personal Property exemptions, &c. It will be remembered that when the questions of Convention first began to be agitated, at least one-half of the Democratic Party itself were opposed to it, but by a vigorous application of the lash, especially in the Legislature, they succeeded in their nefarious scheme of forcing a Convention on the People of this State.

It is a well known and settled principle in this State, laid down by Judge Gaston and so decided in the Convention of 1835—that a Legislature cannot restrict or bind by oath a Convention of the people—it is delegated sovereignty of the whole people—it is supreme.

Any one who has read the Democratic papers for the last few months, must certainly have been convinced that they, *themselves* (the leaders) don't consider the Restrictions binding, nor do they intend to be bound by them, but under cover of these restrictions, they are in hopes to deceive the poor honest men of their own party—to carry the Convention and permanently to fix the political power of this State for all time to come in the hands of the aristocratic few, who ruled before the war, and who to-day are in favor of restoring the whipping post, imprisonment for debt, abolishing the Homestead and Personal Property exemption, mechanics lien law, &c., these are the heritages of the poor man, handed down and secured to him by the Republican party. Can you point to one solitary act where the Democratic party has shown itself the friend of the poor working man? Not one. Their policy is, and always has been, to make the aristocratic few more powerful and to degrade and humble the honest working man. The poor man to-day enjoys greater liberty and more privileges than he did before the war. These are all the direct fruits of the principles of the Republican party. Who can tell where it will end, when you once commence the work of change in our fundamental law?

It is claimed that there are some defects in our present Constitution. Admit it. No one doubts that there are some of its provisions that could be changed for the better, but can we run the risk of loosing all, to remedy a few slight defects? It is better for us "to bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

Let not the masses be deceived by the few Democratic leaders. Let our banners in this campaign be inscribed with the mottoe "*The Constitution as it is.*" Everybody, even now, are complaining of high taxes. Who can tell what they will be with a Convention and the Legislature again called together? Vote for the Republican Candidates and save these additional taxes.

It is time the Republicans should organize in every Ward, in every township, in every county in this State. Thorough organization and union of all classes opposed to Convention, will secure a glorious victory for the cause of Freedom.

Let the laborig masses be united on the candidates for Convention, pledged to adjourn on the 6th of September, 1875, then will you be able to hand down from Sire to son those blessings, secured to you by the Republican party.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.

S. H. MANNING,
S. VANAMRINGE,
H. BREWINGTON,
Committee on Address.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

At Rome, the debate on the public safety bill is continued.

Fiji Island advices report a slight abatement of the measels epidemic.

Alexander Collier & Co., commission merchants, London, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $15,000,000; also Shand & Co., East India merchants of 23, Road Lane.

Rev. Wm. Arnott, the eminent author and divine of Edinburg, is dead. He visited this country three times, his last visit being to the Evangelical Alliance in New York.

The grasshoppers have disappeared from the Leavenworth (Kansas) region. The air for the past four days has been black with them going north. Farmers are preparing to replant.

A Montreal dispatch states that the unity of the Presbyterian Church and Church of Scotland has been consummated. The United Church is to be designated the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a special meeting ratified the basis of settlement as agreed on by President Scott and Vice President King, making a single amendment, which is it expected will meet the approval of the directors of the Pennsylvania road.

At Indianapolis, June 16, during a heavy rain storm two men and a woman drove to the Central Bank. The woman engaged one of the clerks in conversation at the carriage, and the two men entered the bank and began talking with the cashier, who was presently at work figuring out interest on a large sum which they desired to loan. While the cashier was thus engaged the men slipped into their pockets, packages to the amount of from $5,000 to $7,000 and got off with it. No arrests yet.

It is understood that the agreement between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by resolution of the respective boards. A special Committee is to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the arrangements, and with power to adjust all complaints between the companies. The Pennsylvania Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on the same terms that they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood that the details of the agreement will not be published.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Collectors Office, June 17th, 1875.

ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH PROXIMO AT 12 o'clock noon, I shall expose for sale, at the public warehouse under my charge, the following unclaimed merchadise, as provided by law, viz.

Marks	Nos Pkgs & Cont's	Quan'ty
J Vandervalk } Delfshaven, V.	286 1¼ pipe Gin	21½ Gal.
	287 1¼ pipe Gin	12½ "
	1 1-6 pipe Gin	7 "
	1 1-6 pipe Gin	4½ "

Said goods having been imported in the Br. Brig "Rob't Anderson, Hopkins, Master May 14, 1871, from Liverpool, consigned to Master.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Collector.
June 18—3w

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY, THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.
June 18-tf

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMmissioners, New Hanover county.—Sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 23d inst., for furnishing medical attention to the outdoor poor of New Hanover county, for one year from the 23d day of June, 1875, to the 23d day of June, 1876. Proposals to apply to the outdoor poor within the city of Wilmington.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman Board of County Commissioners. June 18—1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PEOPLE

B. R. Moore, better known by the name of "Ben Moore," as the reporter of the Journal, seems to be desirous of misrepresenting me as to the trial of W. T. Jackson alias C. P. Snow. The good citizens of Wilmington all know well that I do not use the broken language as represented in the Journal of 16th. They also know that I can administer an oath, with or without the book, as well as any Magistrate in the city. I would further inform the GENTLEMAN that no witness has testified before me "that the prisoner was required to touch the body of the murdered Jackson." I will further inform the GENTLEMAN that I sometimes buy the New York "Illustrated Police News, one of which I bought last Sunday morning, which contained the murder of a child in Boston, by the sexton of a church, which I suppose is the case he has reference to, but as to the Gazette, I have not read one to my recollection in five years, and I do not think there is much similarly between that case and the one the GENTLEMAN was reporting, and the murdered Jackson was buried when I obtained that. But he did not tell the good citizens of Wilmington of his trying to buy me out as a magistrate, just before I went to the Legislature, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, and I suppose this is why the GENTLEMAN attacks me in the manner he does. But I can assure the people that he never can buy me out.

This statement I can prove, if the GENTLEMAN requests or requires it, by witnesses. June 18-1t W. H. MOORE, J. P.

United States Internal Revenue,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
3RD. DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, June 17, 1875.

United States vs. 11 barrels whiskey, 316 gallons, 2 barrels brandy, 80 gallons, 3 boxes Tobacco, 150 lbs.

SEIZED AT WILMINGTON, N. C., on the 1st day of June, 1875, as the property of H. Brunhild & Bros. or unknown, eleven (11) barrels of Whiskey, three hundred and sixteen (316) gallons, two (2) barrels apple brandy, and of George Hall, or unknown, three (3) boxes manufactured tobacco; wherefore the said H. Brunhild & Bros., and George Hall, and any other parties interested, are notified that they must come forward within thirty days and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States, otherwise forfeiture will result for violation of United States Internal Revenue laws.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Collector.
by T. M. SMITH,
June 18—4t Deputy Collector.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—VIA—

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PURLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of this railway,

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extraordinary inducement of a COMMUTATION TICKET, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to

LINCOLNTON,
CHERRYVILLE, SHELBY,
CLEVELAND SPRINGS,
STATESVILE,
MORGANTON, MARION,
HICKORY TAVERN,
OLD FORT,
ASHEVILLE,
CATAWBA SPRINGS,

Night Trains out of Wilmington via this Line, with

Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations

make the best connection for all the above named points.

Any further information gladly furnished upon application to

F. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.,
June 18—1m Wilmington, N. C.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE
$3.50
SAN FRANCISCO
A free copy to the getter up of a club of five. Full of valuable information of the Pacific Coast. Full MINING STOCK reports. The DAILY CHRONICLE, $7 a year, post paid. CLUBS, 5 to FOUR & Ch. San Francisco. Specimen Copies sent FREE. Send for one.
A large, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, with reliable market reports and a valuable agricultural department. Try it! $3.50 a year, currency. Postage Free. Publishing WEEKLY CHRONICLE, the best family newspaper in the world.

June 18—tf

GRAND EXCURSION

TO

CHARLESTON,

WILL LEAVE UNION DEPOT AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE

3rd DAY OF JULY, 1875,

AND SPEND THE

4th IN CAHRLESTON, S. C.

Returning: Leave Charleston Monday, 5th, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Union Depot Tuesday morning, 6th July.

All who wish to visit the magnificent city of Charleston will never have a better chance to do so.

Round Trip, $5 00; Lady and Gentleman, $8 00 for the two.

Tickets for sale by

JACOB BORDEAUX,
JAMES K. CUTLAR,
June 11—tf Committee.

NEW ADVERISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11:45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1:52 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10:05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11:41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1:35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6:30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12:25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3:30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6:00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7:00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9:30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12:25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullmen's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 7.40 P. M

Sept. 1-tf JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

EXCURSION SEASON.

FOR 1875

COMMENCING JUNE 1st, 1875.

A FULL LINE OF ROUND TRIP TICKets to all Summer Resorts of interest or importance in

Upper South Carolina,
Western North Carolina,
Middle and Western Virginia,
Northern and Eastern States,

Will be on sale at

UNION DEPOT TICKET OFFICE.

Price Lists, Time Cards and all needful information furnished on application to the undersigned.

A. POPE,
June 4—2w Gen'l Ticket Agent.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, June 1st, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train leaving Wilmington at 6.25.

Through Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	10 00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	12.40 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Local Freight Trains leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 4.50 A. M, and arrive at Wilmington 8.00 P M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. HOUSE, Attorney,
194 Broadway, N. Y.
June 4-6m.

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchason oe of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 21-tf

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

Republican State Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 28, 1875.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at the Commons Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of June next, to consider questions touching the proposed Constitutional Convention and for other business. The Committee respectfully invite Republicans to be present or communicate by letter, addressed to the Secretary.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL,
Secretary.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

We publish to-day a decision by Judge Nelson, concerning the Civil Rights Law. Why didn't the Associated Press telegraph that all over the country, as they did the trumped up decisions against it? We did not hear a word from them. We will have more to say on this subject.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWED.

The Democratic mountain has labored and at length brought forth its mouse. Beyond question, the address of the Democratic Executive Committee is the weakest instrument ever put forth by the managers of a party for its guidance in an important campaign. When we look over the names of the committee for the paternity of this sickly bantling, we must confess we cannot find one to whom we should not consider it a personal affront to attribute the authorship. Can it be that some fossilized Miss Nancy of the party has foisted on the Committee the child of his dotage, or is this, in truth, the best showing that such men as Gen. Cox, W. N. H. Smith, Davis, Battle, and their colleagues can make in favor of the Convention called by the Democratic party.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

Many thoughtful citizens of the State who were waiting for this address, expecting to find a candid statement of the evils attending the present Constitution of such great and overwhelming necessity as to require the sharp remedy of a constitutional convention, will be surprised to find the address setting out with the declaration that "the necessity for changing many portions of the present Constitution is too apparent to require extended argument." We are therefore prepared beforehand for the paucity of reasoning which appears throughout the paper. They enter a judgment against themselves by confession at the outset. Who ever heard before, of a justification for a party's conduct being "*too* strong" to be stated in its most glaring colors in the bulletin by which it seeks to inspire its forces with the hope or certitude of victory? It could not be. The subterfuge lacks thickness, to say the least.

THE FIRST REASON GIVEN

for the call of a convention at this time, is equally remarkable with the admission just noticed. It is, substantially, that some of the prominent men of the Democratic party *at one time opposed the call of a convention and now do not.* In other words the revolutionists of the conservative party having whipped the wiser and better portion of the prominent men of their own party into silence and submission, it is the bounden duty of the State to submit also.

"SCIOLISTS AND ADVENTURERS."

The next reason given for the disruption of the present Constitution is so peculiarly Pecksniffian in its character as to make the authorship of the document almost beyond a peradventure. No one but the antediluvian sage who has been resuscitated to make the race with crazy Joe in Orange could have been guilty of such lexicolic enormity as to denominate the authors of the Constitution "sciolists!" The passage is, however, worthy of notice as showing the spirit which underlies the present movement. The authors of the Constitution are by it divided into three classes:—

1st. "They were mainly sciolists and adventurers who had lived among us without preferment, or possessed of the qualities entitling them to it."

2d. "Others were our recent slaves, who had known no law save the will of the master: and

3d. "Others still were carpet baggers, black and white."

There is the milk in the cocoanut!—The Constitution was framed by "sciolists"—pretenders, usurpers—"and adventurers who had lived among us without preferment!" That is its first mortal offense. The aristocracy, the prescriptive rulers of the State, those who were born to command all within its borders, were not permitted to dictate its terms. In plain words, it means that the people made it and not the old politicians. Think of a Constitution not tinkered by a Graham! Down with one made by "sciolists and adventurers who have lived without preferment!" What has been done by men who have never held office before, is only fit to be undone by those divinely anointed ones for whose comfort and emolument "poor whites" and "niggers" were created. "Sciolists and adventurers" make a Constitution for North Carolina, forsooth! And niggers and carpet baggers help them! It is "*too apparent*" that it should be overthrown!

EIGHTY THOUSAND NEGROES.

The next reason given is equally statesmanlike and weighty. It shows, however, not a little of the intention of the present movement. "Over eighty-thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its adoption!" The inference is unavoidable that any instrument for which negroes voted should be torn up, whatever its character! The eighty thousand ignorant negroes will do well to see to it that they send men to this convention who will at least give them a chance to vote on its worth. The address clearly shows that the conservative party have no such intention. Just here it may be well to note that both the grammar and arithmetic of this paper are peculiar. Instance: "*Over eighty thousand negroes.*"

THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CHAGE.

The address says, with an admirable disregard of the truth which only a man born to govern "sciolists and adventurers who have lived without preferment" could so coolly assume, that "it is natural that we (the conservative party) should embrace the earliest opportunity consistent with reason and prudence to secure such changes." As if the same party had not moved Heaven and earth, and the ku klux had not stirred up hell itself, only four years ago, in the endeavor to coax, wheedle, lie or drive the people of the State into calling a convention for this very purpose! The earliest opportunity!—They know that the call of a convention by legislative action was a fraud upon the people—a usurpation of authority, an act which every man who voted for it had pledged himself on the stump to oppose a condition precedent to his election! The earliest opportunity! As if the party had not been in power four years and had not tried it every time they dared go before the people with the idea! As if this call for a convention was the spontaneous act of the people instead of the trick of a party who denied with the utmost indignation the imputation of any such motive during the Legislative canvass of one year ago! The earliest opportunity! It would have been more appropriate and truthful if they had said instead—"the last opportunity.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

The address next goes on to state that "not a single conservative member of the convention which passed it (the Constitution) could be induced to affix his signature to it," and adduces this as another reason why a convention should be called. As an argument it has this force, no more, namely: that the State ought to be saddled with a convention's vexation and expense simply to enable a few conservatives to repair their own blunder of seven years ago, and subscribe their names to the fundamental law.

As another illustration of the spirit of this movement, this reference to the past is valuable, and all the more so as it is an unintentional and unanimous exposition of that spirit. Those who are familiar with the facts of that period can well remember when John the Fat, the son of William the Lean, of Orange, rose in the convention, and laying one hand caressingly across his abdominal protuberance, turned out his under lip and proceeded to announce the platform which has been that of the Conservative party ever since—"as soon as the blue-bellies (that is conservative English for the soldiers of the United States) are out of the way, we will overturn everything that you have done!" It will be remembered, too, that the ground upon which this unquenchable hostility was based, was the fact that this Constitution conferred equal rights upon the recently emancipated slave and his late master. This allusion to the conservative members of that convention shows that the spirit which then actuated that little knot of malcontents is still alive, and that the secret purpose of this convention movement is to throw difficulties in the way of the colored people—to hinder their advancement, and to renew in 1875 the game of forty years ago, when free colored men were remanded into peonage by a constitutional convention in North Carolina!

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

It is no doubt a good thing for the colored people that the necessity of guarding their liberties is thrust upon them at this time. That "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." is a lesson which the Anglo-saxon race has learned by centuries of fierce and unremitting conflict with oppression, and one which they seem determined to teach with equal thoroughness to the African. The freedman is far too apt to regard emancipation as the end, rather than the beginning, of his transition from slavery to citizenship. It is doubtful if he comprehends at all the necessity which devolves upon him to protect and preserve that liberty which was thus conferred upon him, by means of the ballot which it put in his hands. History teaches that the lesson of liberty is learned only in the harshest of schools. The race or nation which misses an opportunity to preserve what it has gained or acquire what is within its reach may look to be scourged more terribly than the Israelites who perished miserably in the wilderness. It is rarely indeed that a Joshua survives to lead a people a second time toward the promised land of its liberty. Liberty is the most jealous of mistresses. The nation which is delinquent in her service is sure to be scourged until it can properly appreciate the blessings of freedom, and pay the price of eternal vigilance for its perpetuation. An opportunity lost, it may pass ages on the rack of oppression before another comes. In this struggle the opportunity is offered to the colored race to testify their appreciation of the liberty which come to them as an unexpected boon, in the struggle which unholy ambition waged against the nation's life—not through their own efforts or daring; not as the price of manhood which would not abide bondadge; not as the reward of restless longing for freedom which shrunk not from blood, and counted not death when it stood between them and their deliverance—but of free grace, as it never came to a people before.—This campaign will be the crucial test of their present fitness for the liberty they now enjoy. Their conduct at this time will decide whether they are to enter and enjoy the promised land, or turn back into the wilderness.

"LOOSELY WORDED."

The change is then made that the Constitution is "loosely worded and badly arranged," in proof of which statement it makes the deliberately false assertion "that there has been more decisions upon constitutional questions since its adoption than had been made in the previous entire history of the State." How gentlemen of the legal standing of some members of this committee—notably, Mr. Smith and Mr. Ashe—could have been induced to sign a statement so glaringly and absurdly false, passes comprehension. When they look back at the long trains of decisions in regard to the rights of debtors, the *status* of slaves and of free people of color, in regard to personal liberty, banking privileges, taxation and other subjects pertainning to constitutional rights;—when they reflect that every number of their sixty odd volumes of reports bear witness that three-fourths of a century had not been sufficient to settle the meaning of the old constitution, it is simply amazing that such men should allow so discreditable a misstatement to be foisted upon them.

SPECIOUS FALSEHOOD.

But not only is this statement false in what it says, but it is still more scandalously false in the suppressions which it makes in instituting the comparison. First it fails to make any account whatever of the fact that for more than forty years after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776—there was no official or authentic records of the cases decided by the courts. Only the private selections and memoranda of judges and practitioners have come down to us. No man can say with any show of accuracy that anything like a full report of the cases appears in the imperfect volumes which are all we now have of the proceedings of these courts. Indeed it must be remembered that for a considerable period after that Constitution went into effect, that very period too when these questions raised by it would most naturally arise and press themselves to a determination, we have no record whatever of the decisions of our courts. The first volume of our reports was not published until more than twenty years after the Constitution was adopted, and even then made no pretension to being an exhaustive statement of cases tried, but only such as attracted the attention of the writer, while it was not until twenty years afterwards that there was any such thing as an authorized official reporter of the decisions. But the committee not only put forth this reckless statement, they entirely leave out of consideration what might reasonably and properly amount for the fact, if their assertion were true, The Constitution of 1776, the result of the renunciation of English rule, scarcely affected the personal relations of the citizens at all. The form of government was hardly changed except in name. The war of the Revolution was a struggle for national independence rather than personal liberty. No American citizen claimed at its beginning any rights save what he should have received under the British Constitution, nor in this State did he receive any noteworthy concessions to his manhood by its conclusion, The form of government was hardly changed. The coat which fitted the Colony on one day was worn by the State the next, minus only the emblems of royalty. There was no material extension of the right of suffrage, and the only material change made in personal relations was the disestablishment of the Church.

On the other hand, the revolution which swept over the country from 1861 to 1865 was almost purely personal in its character.

The office of the Constitution of 1868 was to define personal rights, to adjust the fundamental law to the results of the most astounding change in personal relations which the world has ever known. To lift one-third of our population from the plane of thraldom to the level of citizenship, and to inaugurate such a system of government as should secure the rights of all under their changed relations—an entirely new system was required imperatively. The Constitution and the tradition of the State had hitherto been partial and oligarchical. The government had neither been *of* the people, *by* the people nor *for* the people. It had been *of* a class, *by* the land owner and *for* the slave owner. The people had been kept ignored and poor. *Twenty-eight* out of every hundred white adults could not read or write. The rich held the reins of government, and knew that general intelligence meant the downfall of slavery and the death of aristocracy. The poor were powerless and the rich refused to lift them out of weakness and obscurity.

This all required to be changed in order that intelligent self governing people might constitute our communities instead of men living in the shadow and following the beck of an oligarchy who ruled with a rod of iron. Of course, such a system at once raised questions for the determination of the courts. It changed the relations of citizens, introduced a force of government suited to a free people, adopted to promote equality of right, self-reliance and individual freedom. Of course, constitutional questions arose, for the action of the Democratic party in these premises shows that there is nothing men surrender so unwillingly as the right, or the power to oppress their fellows.

JUDICIAL LEGISLATION.

We are told in the address that "judicial legislation" was "a principle hitherto unknown in the judicial annuals of our State." Surely the gentlemen who signed this remarkable document must have quite forgotten the length to which the doctrine of the "elasticity of the common law" has been carried in this State—a polite name for some of the most infamous edistortions of law, reason and justice which have ever darkened the judicial records of our country. They have forgotten what hands it was, that ruthlessly bent and twisted the liberty loving common law until it clinched with stronger grip the shackles of the slave. They have forgotten what court it was that judicially legislated that the slave had not even the right of life as against his master, and that it was not murder for the master to chastise his slave until death resulted from his blows. They must have forgotten the judicial legerdemain by which colored people duly emancipated under the laws of another State, were condemned, with their children born in other States during the period of the mother's residence there as a free person of color, to a state of bondage. They have forgotten the State powers and the time of decisions following that case, or deduceible from it, by which the common law was wrested from its true significance, to support the unholy dogma of the inherent superiority of the white race, to reduce the free blacks to a position as near to slavery as was possible without an absolute sale upon the block. They *must* have forgotten what court it was which put a gag in the mouth of a free colored man and in tones declared that he must stand dumb before his white abuser, even as a slave, with no right or privilege which the white man was bound to respect. They must have forgotten what court it was, that has so often held an unwritten "policy of the State," found only in the breasts of the court, to be equivalent in effect, to a statute. They must have forgotten what court it was that openly declared an intention "to build up a system of equity peculiar to the State and suited to its needs." "Judicial legislation" a new thing in North Carolina indeed! One risks nothing in asserting that even before the Constitution of 1868 it had been carried to lengths which were unheard of in any other Anglo-Saxon country, unless it were some of the other slave holding communities of the South in which justice was only a synonym for tyranny and oppression.

Now what will the New York Herald do, that its third term ghost has been exposed and has vanished into the air? Look out for some new sensation.

Home Industries.

It must appear clearly to every man who has given the matter a moment's thought, that Knoxville's future prosperity depends almost entirely upon her manufacturing interests. Destroy these and the grass will grow upon our principal streets. They are the basis upon which anything like permanent progress must be founded. But it these institutions are to be sustained, we must show that we appreciate them. Instead of turning our backs upon them, and when we wish to purchase such articles as they manufacture, sending away from home for them, let us encourage home institutions. If you have a boot and shoe manufactory, buy your boots and shoes there if you can get them at anything like a reasonable price. At least give your neighbors a chance to supply you. If you want a buggy or a wagon, go to your home manufactory and buy them, thus keeping your money at home and encouraging home people. So of all other articles. Make it a point never to send your money off when you may use it as well at home. There has always been too much of this in the South. We have paid too little attention to our permanent prosperity. We have had too little sympathy for self interest of this character. Knoxville and East Tennessee sends away thousands of dollars every year to pay for iron, agricultural implements, &c., which we should retain at home.—*Ex.*

The civil rights law is in full force in North Carolina. The following from the Charlotte (N. C.,) *Observer*, shows how well it is respected by the Democratic ruffians of that city.

"There was a little civil rights at the Charlotte Opera House on Friday night last. The Watkins troupe was playing "Rip Van Winkle," and shortly after the play began six negroes entered and took seats in the parquette. No attention was paid to them by the audience, but the news was not long in extending to the streets, and a crowd of young gentlemen immediately got together and repaired to the theatre. It was soon guessed what their object was, and cries of "Put him out" began and became general. Two or three of the negroes were at once collared and kicked down the steps, while the others, more fortunate, escaped from the building without having violent hands laid upon them."

"Two or three negroes were at once collared and kicked down the steps, etc." This is the freedom which Democracy permits in a State under its control. This is the state of blissful peace to which the nation is invited in 1876. There is one redeeming feature, according to the Observer. "A crowd of young gentlemen" did the collaring and kicking. Accomplished "young gentlemen," no doubt; members of the first families, trained to observe the civilities of life, very much as a brigand who first smiles, shakes the hand of his victim, and then proceeds in the most benevolent manner to cut his throat.—If this is a specimen of the "gentlemen" of Charlotte, it had better import a few plug-uglies from Baltimore to teach them the first rules of politeness. —*Chronicle.*

Recently that great High Priest of the Rebellion, Jefferson Davis, has grown very loyal. He made a speech in Texas, where he grew eloquent, and shed crocodile tears over the Stars and Stripes. We all rejoiced at his repentance and conversion, and thought "better late than never." He made another speech in Texas, in which State rights figure uppermost in his mind. At Dallas he is reported as follows;

"Subsequently he said, men of the North, South, East and West, revere State rights. Where is the American Anglo-Saxon who does not in his heart respect State rights?. It is the foundation of this State and government, the rock on which they stand, and if in error it has been swept away, so surely as we live will the American people return to it and again assert their rights. The Lone Star was waving before him. You old men, veterans of Texas, who fought for State rights and gave to the United States this empire wrested from the Mexicans under this flag, stand upon the shore of time and warn us of death. It did not follow that in becoming a State you ceased to become freemen and hold your status as freemen. Surely a man does breathe deeply and freely when he finds himself breathing the free air of Texas."

This State rights question is one which we looked upon until latterly as having been settled by the late war. We believe that a large majority of the American people so regarded it. If the future mission of Jefferson Davis is to revive this question of State rights and make it a prominent issue in politics, he has not done this country all the mischief yet he is capable of doing. But, if he wants to make a fight on the question, he cannot commence too soon. After the events of the past fifteen years, it will not require any very great argument to convince the people of its heresy.—*Brownlow.*

New Orleans is entitled to the honor of being called "the wickedest city in the world." A dealer in coffins has recently had thirty of his best make stolen from him. They were made for gentlemen, mahogany and rosewood, very attractive, and valued at $500; and what a police system under Democratic rule! Think of it! thirty coffins taken from a prominent house, and no trace of thieves or their plunder. We may expect next to hear of a cemetery carried off, and the dective force baffled in their efforts to find it. Where are the reformers?

We wondered what the Democratic editors would write about after the publication of the President's letter, in which he says he does not seek a third term, but they continue to sing the same old song. They don't agree with the President, and swear that he is a candidate for a third term, no matter what he says about it. Like the man who swore the horse was sixteen feet high, they have said it and now they are going to stick to it. Grant should have consulted them before he wrote his Harry White letter, and his failure to do so is an egregious blunder.

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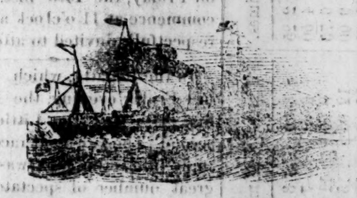

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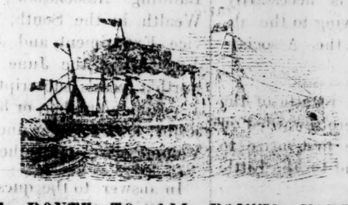

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

Civil Rights — Opinion of United States District Judge Nelson.

WINONA, Minn., June 8.—Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court, now in session, to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the supplementary civil rights law, which is believed to be the first adjudication in this direction by a Federal Judge. As Judge Nelson has been a life-long Democrat, his emphatic opinion produces no little astonishment among politicians as well as lawyers. The opinion was given in response to a request made by the Grand Jury, before whom a case was brought by the District Attorney under the civil rights bill.

After reciting the provisions of the last three amendments to the Constitution and after alluding to the celebrated "slaughter house" decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Nelson proceeds:

I call your attention to this case for the reason that several distinguished Federal District Judges, and one eminent Circuit Court Judge, in instructing grand juries upon the presentation of a similar question, have considered that the interpretation by the United States Supreme Court of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment is a judgment against the constitutionality of the law under consideration, and have therefore, given a negative reply to the question propounded. With great respect for the opinions of these judges, I cannot assent to their conclusions; and while I have no sympathy with this kind of Congressional legislation, and believe that the State Government should punish all wrongs or outrages of this character committed within its limits, still I think, where race, color, nativity, and religious or political belief furnishes the only reason for the commission of such wrong or outrage, a proper occasion arises for the exercise of the power of Congress under this amendment. The objection urged against such a law is that it seeks to punish in the Federal courts a violation of certain privileges which pertain to State citizenship. It is not doubted that the punishment of ordinary offenses against a person of any race belongs to State governments. They were created for the purpose of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of individual happiness, and should legislate for this object. Yet, as the Fourteenth amendment creates citizenship and guarantees the equality of all citizens before the law, I think Congress can provide for the punishment of individuals who deprive any person of the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship and legal equality solely on account of race or color. These rights and privileges derived are from the Federal government, and are under its protection. It will be conceded, I think, that State legislation making it an offense to refuse the enjoyment of hotel accommodations to white persons and permitting the exclusion of all other persons, would be repugnant to the amendment. If so, cannot Congress interpose until some unfriendly discriminating State law is passed? Must it confine its action to correct obnoxious legislation, and not restrain individuals? In the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland (6th Wheaton. pages 400–437), the construction of the grant of legislative power under the Constitution, as it stood before the recent amendments was fully discussed, and it was decided that within the grant of power to Congress for purposes of legislation, it may select any proper means of effecting the object in view, and may adopt any which might be appropriate and which were conducive to the end. Applying the reasoning of the court to this case, where the express power to enforce the provision of the amendment is given in the fifth section, it seems to me that Congress can legislate even though a State had passed no obnoxious law, and may also, in advance, by such enactments as it may deem suitable and necessary, remedy the evil against which this amendment proposes to guard. If the opinion in that case correctly represents the extent of Congressional legislation, the power of Congress can be extended directly to put down all outrage or discrimination on the part of individuals when the motive originates only in race or color. I do not deem it necessary at this time to more fully discuss this question. The law in my opinion is constitutional.

North Carolina can boast of two of the most contemptible fossils and dead beats of the nineteenth century. One of them gained a little distinction during the late war as a General in the Confederate army. He has not stopped fighting yet, but his assaults are now like those of the hyena—committed upon the graves of the dead who differed with him. The other has never been heard of outside of his own county, until he was selected as one of the orators at the Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration, upon which occasion he belittled himself by making a disgusting little, mean partisan speech. His name is Kerr, and it should be spelled C-U-R. What has the old North State done that she should bear such an infliction?—*Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.*

One by one the Democrats are settling down to the belief that it was a great mistake for a Legislature to undertake the restricting of a Convention.

Like the horses of Diomed, which were fed on human flesh and when once deprived of their accustomed food, tore in pieces their master, so it will be seen by the good people of the old North State that their untrustworthy servants, who were last winter convened at Raleigh, have invoked a power higher than themselves—a power, which tempted with the smell of blood and plunder held out to them, will in the end turn upon their professed friends and manufacturers and devour them bodily, greedily and alive.

There is a sad lesson here conveyed, and we commend it to those having the sense to see.—*Pioneer.*

No class of persons will feel more disappointed on reading the President's letter to Harry White, than those who have been charging the third term issue, with a view of weakening the Republican party in the next election. There are two classes of men who have assisted in keeping alive this foolish charge until the opponents of the administration sought to make it a political issue. One class did it from partisan malice, and the other through sheer ignorance. Those who have known the President best have, never for one moment believed that he would desire an election for a third term. Those who have said that he did desire a third term, have made the statement without any sort of foundation for it. Some of them have made it unblushingly, while others have made it and are not, for obvious reasons, accountable for what they say.

But it argues well for the uprightness of President Grant's administration, when it is known that no worse charge can be made against him, than that he wants a "Third Term." If his administration of the laws has been so perfect that his critics can say nothing worse of him, then he must be very near perfect. But now that he has silenced their batteries in this regard, what will they have to talk about? The average Democratic paper for the next few months must prove dry and uninteresting.—*Ex.*

A resolution to the effect that neither a State or the Federal Government has the constitutional right to dissolve the Union, was rejected in the Missouri constitutional convention last week by a vote of 48 to 9—a decided vote sustaining the right of a State to secede. This has a bad look when a bloody war of four years was carried on to disprove that proposition.—*Washington Evening Star.*

Our cotemporary might have added that every one of the Southern States will follow the example of Arkansas, as Missouri is doing, as soon as the Democrats obtain control. But in the face of this alarming fact, indicating as it does a design to form the basis for another attempt to destroy the Union, there are men who assume to be Republicans and to love the Union who declare the political condition of the South to be encouraging. Vice President Wilson, for example, visited Missouri in his late strawberry and ice-cream trip, and, with all his veneration for the costly and sacred results of the war failed to discover what was directly under his very venerable nose—a deep-seated and covertly treasonable design to destroy those results. The warning voice of experience should teach any sensible man that the treasonable plottings of 1860-61 by the Democratic Southern leaders have been renewed. Imagine the result, in view of this fact, of the election of a State rights believing Democrat to be President in 1876!—*Republican.*

Those Democratic journalists who have tried so hard to get up a sensation on the third term business, will now have time and space we trust, to tell the country how they stand on other questions of more vital importance. They promise great reforms, it will therefore be in order for them to tell what they propose to do. If the party is going to be united on the questions of the tariff, the currency, and other financial questions, we would like to know what position they will take. If they propose to reform the civil service, let them tell in what way. Have they renounced the fundamental Democratic idea that "to the victors belong the spoils?" And if so, when did they do it? There are several States in the Union with Democratic Governors, but we have failed to notice in a single instance where other than Democrats were appointed by them to positions of honor and profit. The country will learn in time, if it has not already, that Democratic promises are easily made, but just as easily broken.—*Ex.*

In the New Orleans Picayune we read an account of the breaking into an undertaker's shop and stealing THIRTY COFFINS. The reporter visited the scene of operations and tells us how, while waiting for the proprietor to come, he surveyed the fine coffins, and the cheap coffins, the big coffins and the *little coffins*, and finally was seized with a fit of coughin', in which he remembered his big sins, his medium sins, and his little wee sins, which reminded him again of the nice little clothes he wore, the little hat with blue ribbon, the clean white pinafore, the little square piece of cloth, a substitute for trowers, which was not always ——. Here he was interrupted by the appearance of the proprietor, who in answer to the question if he had any clue to the perpetrators of the outrage, said he thought he had; that he had reason to believe that they had been taken by a party of young married men, who were prompted to the act by an overdose of mother-in-law. He hardly thought they intended to bury them, as mothers-in-law seldom die young. Only thought they intended to stand them around the house as a gentle reminder of what use they might be put to, if somebody did'nt learn to know a little less about somebody else's business.

Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, says "there is time enough to make and kill a dozen Presidential aspirants during the next year." Now that Grant is supposed to be off the track, let the other aspirants be trotted out.—*Union and American.*

Just possess your souls in patience, gentleman. In its own good time the Republican party will "trot out" its candidate, and in 1876 he will come out ahead. Attend to your own part of the race. You may have some difficulty in settling upon who is to be "trotted out" from the Democratic stables, to contend for the honor of being distanced.

Ben Hill is irrepressible. We supposed after being elected to Congress he would subside, but he has not. He talks on at a fearful rate. He is fast acquiring the reputation of a veritable Don Quixote in American politics.

VARIETIES.

We advise our friends when they see anything complimentary of Gen. Bristow in a Democratic paper to clip it out and preserve it. It is very likely that these same papers will say harder things of him in the next two years than they have been saying of President Grant.

Colonel Ward H. Lamon, who will be re-called as the friend and law partner of President Lincoln, and who is now a resident of Martinsburg, West Virginia, is coming into prominence as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. He voted for Greeley in 1872.

The "untutored mind" of Spotted Tail is possessed with the notion that it is not right to "steal anybody's country without paying for it," and he thinks it would be a credit even to a white man's government to adopt that notion. These Indians will never get ahead in the world. They are too impracticable. —Boston Globe

If the mayor would issue a proclamation closing beer saloons in proximity to the city buildings, during the session of the board of councilmen, there would be a lighter demand for lung power from the city clerk, and a less draft on the patience of members who go there to attend the business of the city.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The Baltimore American, speaking of the Democratic City Council, says: "A majority of those chosen to represent our citizens are of that class who know they have no individual claim or capacity to represent anybody, and immediately recognize their proper work when a nuisance is to be defended or perpetuated."

The Legislature of California has decided that no distinction shall be made in the pay of male and female teachers. This is certainly wise and just. Let merit and not sex be the criterion by which the value of service is determined. If a woman performs her work as well as a man, is her wages to be cut down because she is a woman. It is folly to think so.

A United States Judge has been found in Texas, to declare the civil rights law unconstitutional. We presume we shall soon have some independent journal claiming that an all-wise Providence has brought this second Daniel to the front just in time to seize the standard of Democracy and lead the party to victory. Texas, from this time out, has the inside track for the White House.

The gallant Phil. Sheridan is at last a captive. He could beat an army in battle, but he could not resist a woman in love. "Served him right," will be the verdict of all who admire him. If he turns out as good a husband as he has a General, one woman at least, will have happy days before her. The best wishes of the nation will go out for the long life and happiness of the brave soldier and his young bride.

The Republican party went to sleep last fall, and its enemies, thinking it dead, have been preaching its funeral sermon ever since. Now that it has opened its eyes and begun to stretch, it has thrown the mourners into sad confusion, especially in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Democracy will discover before the Presidential election that the Republican party has lost none of its strength and vigor by its last year's nap.

The Springfield *Republican*, whose opinion of party affairs is especially valuable, decides that the action of Governor Weston and his associates in seating the Democratic Senators was worse than a crime. "It is a blunder—a particularly ill-timed and stupid blunder at that; which the New Hampshire Democrats and the party at large will be sorry for presently." The truth is that the harsh and partisan proceeding of Governor Weston was a most fortunate thing for the Republican party in the Senate.

The Church, North and South, is still divided. While its appointed representatives are groping amid the darkness of old time discussions, and raking for reconciliation in the ashes of a dead past, other organizations making no profession of religion are joining hands in a fellowship that ignores the resentment of the past, and deals directly with the present and future. The Masons are united; the Odd Fellows have joined hands; other powerful orders have buried the hatchet; the Young Men's Christian Association is a unit, and yet the Church refuses to be reconciled. How much longer are the prejudices of the past to continue a stumbling block in the path of Christian unity?

There is an old story about a clergyman leaving his parrot, monkey and squirrel in a room together, and returning to find that a great tripartite fight had occurred. The feathers had been pulled from the back of the parrot, the monkey had lost pieces of flesh from various parts of his body, and the squirrel's tail had been bitten off. The parrot was perched disconsolate on the back of a chair, and, upon the entrance of the clergyman, it explained in a pitiful tone, "We've had a hell of a time." Wasn't the Beecher-Bowen-Tilton three-cornered fight of somewhat the same sort? And couldn't one of them aptly use the words of the parrot?

Those simple minded people who have been so unsophisticated as to attach any importance to Democratic declarations about fairness in elections, have had their eyes opened by the shameless partisan proceedings in New Hampshire. If there is any one trait for which Democratic leaders are more conspicuous than another it is unblushing hypocracy. They will raise a great howl over any unfairness on the part of others, but give them a chance, and they will put Satan himself to shame by the audacity of their assumptions. They will have to wait until present generation have all passed away before they will deceive any one on this point.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.40 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night trains—Fast Freight and Passenger—as future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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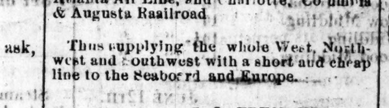
S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.



Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;

In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9 32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5 44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.18 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	8.58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7 38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10 05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5 00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.52 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4:30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6:18 P M
Leave Salem	9:20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11:15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from point east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.43 p. m., leave Burkville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address

S. E. ALLEN,

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Greensboro, N. C

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,

june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

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Hay, Corn and Oats,

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jan 8-1y

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It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration

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It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also using business in the large cities and exposing heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires, as in the city of New York like that would be going, would be ruinous to many small companies doing business in that city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

LITERARY.

The Heart of Mid Lothian, by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the eighth volume of an entire new edition of the Waverley Novels, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, entitled "Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million of The Waverley Novels." Each book is printed from plain, clear type, double columns, and each work is issued complete in one large octavo volume, with a New Illustrated Cover. Price 25 cents. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

Annette; or, The Lady of the Pearls, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is written by Alexander Dumas, and has been translated from the French, expressly for this edition, by Mrs. Martha Lafitte Johnson, of Philadelphia. Annette; or, the Lady of the Pearls, is published in a large octavo volume, price seventy-five cents, and it is for sale at all booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

"Aurora Floyd," published this day by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, is by Miss Braddon. and is the Author's Unabridged Edition of this Great Domestic Novel. It is destined to excite a sensation not inferior to that created by "East Lynne," for it will take every one by storm, as it is one of the best novellettes we have ever read. It is published in a large octavo volume, price Seventy-five cents, and is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

The July Atlantic is characterized by its reference to historic anniversaries and by its remarkably fine poetic contributions. The Battle of Bunker Hill is narrated in a short animated account, and a paper on Washington in Cambridge gathers such facts and incidents as are of interest respecting the event, a hundred years ago this July 3d, when Washington took command of the American army. The poems are by James Russell Lowell, Mrs. Kemble, T. C. Aldrich, C. P. Cranch and Edgar Fawcett, whose Fancies of Spray and Petal will remind the reader of the extraordinary Fancies by the same author published last year. The book reviews and editorial articles take up subjects which are under immediate discussion, and the whole number has a very fresh character. Published H. O. Hargthon and Co., Boston.

"Harpers Magazine" for July is a very interesting number. It contains the following:—Newburyport and its Neighborhood.—Harriet Prescott Spofford. With twenty-one Illustrations. Phantoms.—T. B. Aldrich. A Dance at the Island of Lewis.—William Black. With Eight Illustrations. Where?—A. F. Caricature in the Revolutionary Period.—James Parton. With sixteen Illustrations. From the Spanish of Calderon.—Helen S. Conant. Wanderings in Brittany.—S. G. W. Benjamin. With Thirty-one Illustrations. The Story of a Trombone.—Mrs. Frank McCarthy. With Four Illustrations. Echoes of Bunker Hill.—The Rev. S. Osgood, D. D. With Seven Illustrations. The Sentinel.—Nelly M. Hutchinson. The Stone of Age in Europe. IV. The Troglodytes (continued).—Professor Charles Rau. With Six Illustrations. Garth.—Julian Hawthorne. Highest.—Fannie R. Robinson. The First Century of the Republic. (Ninth Paper.)—Commercial Development.—Edward Atkinson. A Palace a Cobweb.—Virginia W. Johnson. Miss Angel (Conclusion.)—Miss Thackeray. The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians.—John Bigelow.

The Highland Widow, by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the ninth volume of an entire new edition of the Waverley Novels, now in course of publication by T. B. Petterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, entitled "Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million of The Waverly Novels." Each book is printed from plain, clear type, double column, and each work is issued complete in one large octavo volume, with a new illustrated cover and will be completed in twenty-six volumes, at twenty-five cents each, or five dollars for the complete set. It is the cheapest as well as the only complete edition of the Waverley Novels published in this country, as it contains all the author's notes, as well as all his last corrections and additions. At this low price, every one should get a full set of the Waverley Novels at once, which they can do by remitting five dollars in a letter, per first mail, to T, B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, on receipt of which they will send a full set of the twenty-six volumes, per return of mail, post-paid, to any one, to any place. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

Geo. Parkey, a youth of 18 summers, and Lizzie McKoy, a maden of 17, were married in the town of Shelby last week. Young beginners.

Lenoir County Convention.

A County Convention of the Republicans of Lenoir County, composed of delegates from each township, was held at the Court House in Kinston, on Saturday, June 5th, 1875. The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee; whereupon, on motion of W. A. Croom, Esq., Wm. W. Dunn was called to the chair and Wm. Sutton and Isaac S. Murphy appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained in appropriate words the object of the Convention, when, upon motion of Richard Whitfield, a committee consisting of one delegate from each township, was appointed on credentials, viz: W. A. Croom, L. H. Aldridge, R. W. Moore, George Nunn, Alfred Miller, Lewis King and Richard Whitfield.

During the absence of the Committee on credentials E. R. Page, Esq., was called upon who entertained the Convention in a few appropriate remarks, urging the Republicans to be united in their support of their nominees. Mr. Page's remarks were well received and did him great credit as a defender and champion of the Republican Party.

On motion of John W. Collins, a committee of three were appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the Convention; whereupon, John W. Collins, E. R. Page and Thomas Sutton were appointed said committee, who, after retiring and consulting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic majority of the last Legislature, by summarily and incorrigibly calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State manifested an utter disregard of the rights of the people and a tacit endorsement of the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails and the rights of majorities are habitually ignored.

Resolved, That State Conventions are not only generally fraught with danger to the rights and liberties of the people, but that the inevitable result of frequently altering and amending the State Constitution is to diminish confidence in, and impair the credit of the State Government; and that we are specially apprehensive of the approaching Convention, from the fact, that save a very few exceptions, it is unrestricted and its objects unknown to the people.

Resolved, That the practical enforcement of the principles of the Republican Party is essential to the welfare of the country and to the maintenance of the rights, interests and liberties of the people; and that forgetful of personal preferences, we pledge ourselves to support, earnestly and without reserve, the candidate presented by this Convention, believing that in unity there is strength and that principles are more important than men.

Resolved, That the nominee of this Convention is hereby instructed, if elected a delegate to the State Convention to assemble on the 6th of September next, to use all honorable means to bring said Convention to as speedy a close as possible.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be forwarded by the Secretary to the New Berne Times and Republic-Courier and to the Raleigh Era for publication.

After the reading and adoption of the resolutions, the committee on credentials reported the following persons duly entitled to represent the various townships, viz:

Kinston Township—C. C. Phillips, Benjamin Sutton, H. T. Randolph, Richard Whitfield, L. B. Cox and Jas. Williams.

Mosley Hall Township—Franklin Thomas, Isham Patterson, Wm. J. Sutton, R. W. Moore, George Hood and Samuel L. Perry.

Land Hall Township—Lewis King, George Lovick and Phillip Rhem.

Contentnea Neck Township—L. H. Aldridge, James Phillips and July Phillips.

Pink Hill Township—John W. Davis and Alfred Miller.

Trent Township—Geo. Nunn, Prince Outlaw and Essex Wooten.

On motion, the delegates proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the State Convention, the name of R. W. King being put in nomination. The delegates responding to the call of their names, the Hon. R. W. King, receiving every vote from every township, was declared to be the unanimous nominee of the convention.

Hon. R. W. King being called upon, responded in a spirited and appropriate manner, thanking the convention for the honor conferred and accepting the nomination. He entertained the convention in a well timed speech of half an hour or more, sustaining the great principles of the Republican party and dealing the enemy hard, common sense blows, bringing the audience down in frequent applause. Want of space forbids an extended report of his speech.

Isaac S. Murphy being called on responded in a happy and appropriate manner.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this convention be published in the New Berne Times and Republic-Courier and Raleigh Era.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties, The convention then adjourned.

WM. W. DUNN, Chm'n.,
W. J. SUTTON, } Sec'ys.
ISAAC S. MURPHY, }

New Berne Times.

We never heard a tax-payer grumble over paying a tax for the imprisoment of other people's children, but we have heard them grumble over paying for their education. They never object to being taxed for jails, but they do object to being taxed for schools. If a community has no free schools it must increase its jail accommodations. If it saves on the school tax it will make up for it by an increased prison tax. The free school system is the antidote for crime, and tax payers should remember that the best way to escape the support of criminals is to support a liberal system of popular education.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JUNE, 10TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 487 casks. Sales of 190 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,708 bbls. Strained rosin steady. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 47½ per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 162 bbls. Sales of 162 bbls at $2 00 for yellow dip $1 20 for hard and $3 25 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 81 bbls. Sales of 81 bbls at $1 70. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 27 bales. Market quiet, holders generally asking higher figures. The following are the official quotations.

Ordinary	12	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	13	" "
Low Middling	14	" "
Middling	14½	" "
Good Middling	15	" "

JUNE 11TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 543 casks. Sales of 200 cask at 30 cents and 150 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,879 bbls. Strained rosin steady. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 47½, per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 150 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $2 00 for yellow dip and $3 25 virgin and $1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 75 bbls. Sales of 75 bbls at $1 70 ₱ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 75 bales. Market quiet; holders generally asking higher figures. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	12	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	13	" "
Low Middling	14	" "
Middling	14½	" "
Good Middling	15	" "

JUNE 12TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 571 casks. Market steady. Small sales at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,635 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 45@$1 47½ per bbl.—No sales of Strained. Sales of 200 bbls Low Pale to Window Glass at $5 to $5 75 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 56 bbls. Sales of 56 bbls at $3 25 for virgin and $2 00 for yellow dip and $1 20 for hard. Market quiet.

TAR—Receipts 39 bbls. Sales 39 bbls at $1 70 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 13 bales. Market quiet. Holders general asking figures. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal	
Good Ordinary	14	cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14⅛@14½	" "
Middling	14⅜@14⅝	" "
Good Middling	15⅛	" "

JUNE 14TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 156 casks. Market steady at 30 cents. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Receipts 355 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 47½. No sales reported of strained. Sales of a mixed lot of 100 bbls Extra No 2 at $1 70, and Low No. 1 at $2 25 per bbls.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $3 25 for virgin and $2 00 yellow dip, and $1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 69 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 100 bbls. at $1 70 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts 23 bales. Generally above the views of buyers. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal	
Good Ordinary	14	cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	14⅜@14½	" "
Middling,	14⅜@14⅝	" "
Good Middling	15⅛	" "

JUNE, 15TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 648 casks. Sales of 150 casks, at 30½ cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,876 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 45 bid. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 179 bbls. Yellow dip has advanced 10 cts, and Virgin 25 cents. Sales of 125 bbls at $3 50 for Virgin, $2 10 yellow dip and $1 20 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 51 bbls. Sales of 20 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl., an advance of 5 cents.

COTTON—Receipts 44 bales. Market firm. Generally above the views of buyers. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary,	Nominal	
Good Ordinary	14	cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	14⅜@14½	" "
Middling,	14⅜@14⅝	" "
Good Middling	15	" "

JUNE, 16TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 138 casks. No sales reported. Market firm at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 726 bbls. Strained rosin quiet. Sales of 150 bbls Strained at $1 42; 200 bbls do at $1 47½ and 250 bbls Good Strained at $ 1 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 170 bbls. Sales of 119 bbls at $3 50 for virgin and $2 10 for yellow dip, and $1 20 hard. Market firm.

TAR.—Recipts 32 bbls. Sales of 28 bbls $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 140 bales. Sales of 2 bales of stained—1 bale at 10 cents, 1 do at 11, and 9 bales at 14⅛ cents. Market quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.	
Good ordinary	13⅛	cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14⅛	" "
Middling	14⅛	" "
Good Middling	15	" "

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat, at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day June 14, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	792
" afloat,	00—792
Spirits Turpt, in yard cks.	2,410
" "	3,225—5,636
Rosin in yard, bbls.	30,467
" afloat,	3,679—34,146
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	2,116
" afloat,	—2,116
Tar in yard, bbls,	2,980
" afloat,	87— 3,067

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending June 14, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	134	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	3,384	casks
Rosin,	13,933	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	1,254	casks
Tar,	456	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	357	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,880	casks
Rosin,	8,131	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	144	casks
Tar,	257	bbls

Port of Wilmington, June, 18th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr Mary E Van Cleaf, Thorndyke, Rockport, G G Barker & Co.
Schr Nettie Walker, Drew, New York, Northrop & Cumming.
Brig Suwanee, Foster, Philadelphia, Northrop & Cumming.
Br Brig Magalla, Rouse, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Charles, Ireland, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.
Schr Dione, Dutch, Belfast, Me., B F Mitchell & Son.
Ger Brig Atlantic, Havlar, Hamburg, Peschau & Westermann.
Schr Rebecca, Nelson, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son.
Schr William Davis, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son.
Schr Carrie, Roberts, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co.
Schr Ada, Willis, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co.
Schr Annie G Midyett, Rollins, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.
Br Brigantine Elgin, Baxter, Granton, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Ger Brig Freude. Brann, London, Williams & Murchison.
Ger Brig Von Room, Meentzen, Bremen, G G Barker & Co.
Brig Annie Gardner, Havener, Georgetown, Demararara, E Kidder & Son.
Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
COFFEE POTS,
CUPS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 21—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used,
may 21—tf

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar26-tf

THE ROANOKE NEWS
WELDON, N. C.
Manning Brothers,
H. E. T. Manning, Editor. } Proprietors.
Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14½@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Brutz's Bhos. " "	00 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibbs & Co., malaspurilaeil Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal.	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—₱ lb	0 @ 22
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	20 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Strm	Per ing	Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.			
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 15@ 0 00	0 00@	0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@	0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@	75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@	55
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@	1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@	0 10
To PHILADELPHIA			
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@	0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@	0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@	0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@	0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@	2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@	0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@	0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@	8 00
To BALTIMORE			
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@	0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@	0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@	0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@	0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 2 00	0 00@	2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@	0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 10 00	6 50@	00
To BOSTON			
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@	0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@	0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	2 50@	0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@	0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@	12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING,	SELLING
Gold	100	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1¼ ₱ cdls
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' " "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c Gold Int	00	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	85	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int)	
" " 8 ₱c	80 " ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)		
6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	66	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris. 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts,
Wilmington, N. C.,
B. H. J. AHRENS,
may 14—2m Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Sabbath School Convention held in the First Baptist church in this city, on the 4th and 5th of June, 1875.

All parents are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements

RANDAL BAILY, Chairman,
RECCO JACKSON, Sec'ty.

Construction of Houses of Refuge.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon of Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following named localities on the coast of Florida, to-wit: One on the beach about thirteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek, one on the beach about one and one half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so-called) on the beach about thirty miles north of New River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New River Inlet, and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscayne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the office of the Collectors of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West and Pensacola; also of Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life Saving Stations, No. 16, Broadway, New York City, and upon application to this Department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed) CHAS. F. CONANT.
Acting Secretary.
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1875.
may 28-1w29.

PLANTS
SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE respectfully notified that my

GARDEN

AND

GREEN HOUSE

on Sixth, between Princess and Chestnut streets are now stocked with an elegant variety of

PLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited.

GEO. P. LAMB,
apr 30—tf Florist.

NOTICE,

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the U. S. Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3230, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	$ 5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to O. H. Blocker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Fayetteville, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 1st, 1875.
april 30-5t

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice.

Try him, april 9—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21—tf

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of diseases incident to the warm season, which

DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GARBAGE, TRASH, AND ALL REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISINFECTING, REMOVING TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days

All persons are ear